

# Semi-Weekly South Kentuckian.

VOLUME V

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CHAS. M. MEACHAM. W. A. WILGUS.  
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**MEACHAM & WILGUS.**  
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BUSINESS CARDS.

J. T. DONALDSON,  
ART PAPER HANGER  
AND INTERIOR DECORATOR,

HOPKINSVILLE, KY.  
Wishes to respectfully offer his services and  
sixteen years constant practice in the  
wall paper business, to the citizens of this  
city. He has no equal in originality and  
invention in regard to workmanship fully  
guaranteed.

I am the only person in Southern  
Kentucky who follows this business entirely  
and keeps up with all the latest styles and  
designs in advance of each season.

Mar. 22-88.

R. W. HENRY,  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

W. P. WINFREE,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

Will practice in Circuit Court of Christian  
and adjoining counties. Office in courthouse.

DR. W. M. FUQUA,  
Surgeon,  
Office in Postell Building,  
HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

Jan 1-88.

Andrew Sargent, M.D.  
MAIN STREET,  
Opposite Hopper's Drug Store,  
At Office Day or Night.

Nov. 7-88-11.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH  
Inserted in Fifteen minutes after nat-  
ural ones are extracted, by  
R. R. BOURNE,  
DENTIST,  
HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

Campbell & Medley  
DENTISTS.  
NEW BEARD BUILDING,  
Main St. Hopkinsville, Ky.

Jan 3-88-11.

COOK & RICE,  
PREMIUM LAGER BEER  
CITY BREWERY,  
EVANSVILLE, INDIANA.

Nov. 24, upper Second St.  
Dec 20-88.

Edward Laurent,  
ARCHITECT,  
No. 22 PUBLIC SQUARE,  
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

C. H. BUSH.  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

With G. A. Chapman, in corner Block, with  
Practices in Christian and Adjoining Counties.  
COLLECTION A SPECIALTY.

Nov. 8-88.

HORSES AND MULES  
BOUGHT and SOLD  
AT  
Polk Cansler's  
Livery Feed & Sale Stable.

Auction sale of Live Stock, Saturday  
after second Monday in each  
month. Special livery rates given to  
commercial men.

Russellville Street, near Main.

Come and see me.

POLK CANSLER.

Andrew Hall,  
DEALER IN

Granite and Marble  
MONUMENTS  
And Lime.

COR. VIRGINIA AND SPRING  
STREETS,  
HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

Nov. 1-88.

OPIUM HABIT CURED  
Morphine Cured  
Thousands of references from various cases. No  
new case cured. Dr. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, O.

TEACHERS WANTED \$100.  
For  
MONTHLY  
SPECIALTY. READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, etc.

J. C. MCGRATH & CO., Louisville, O.

Twenty-Four O'Clock.

Washington Special.  
The proposed adoption of twenty-four hour dials as a reform in the method of time-keeping makes the views of scientists and jewelers of interest. Professor Cleveland Abbe is quoted in the Star this evening as follows:

The necessity for this change arises from the very appreciable disadvantage attending the present division into twelve-hour sections. The first of these advantages is obviously the necessity of using always in speech the word "forenoon" or "afternoon" in order to identify the portion of the day to which the hour mentioned is to be referred. Then, in writing to a place, after the number of the hour, the explanatory suffix a.m. or p.m. Aside from these circumstances is the difficulty of distinguishing on a railroad time table the afternoon and forenoon times. The charge is a good one, and is the continuance of the policy of introducing uniformity into all matters of international moment. In Italy the twenty-four method prevails, and has been in use for a great many years. They begin at sunset, and count from one up to twenty-four hours. In astronomical work this division of time is observed. On the other hand the Chinese divide the whole day into twelve parts, each equal to two hours of our time, i.e.,

"continues the professor, "that the southern railroads have already adopted this plan. I don't think that there is any particular effort being made about this one thing. It is simply one of the several reforms which have been set on foot to secure uniformity in time. The plan is not a new one, but it was thought best to accomplish the acceptance of a plan of uniform time in this country, before urging other details tending to this result. The uniform time has now been adopted universally throughout this country, and it will be found, I think, of great convenience to the people. To show how the system of uniformity reaches out towards perfection," continued the professor, "it is urged that the earth be divided into twenty-four time belts. Some also desire to make the divisions of time to correspond with the metrical system, which would divide the day into ten hours, and the hour into one hundred minutes and the minute into one hundred seconds, and so adjust the standard section that a hundred thousand seconds would be equivalent to our twenty-four hours."

The jewelers do not generally look with favor upon the proposition to do away with the present twelve hour division of time and adopt the twenty-four hour system.

WEAR AND TEAR.

November 29, 1883.

Eids Kenley and Whitson have just closed a meeting at the Baptist church. There were about twenty-two professors and their assistants, and about half the redeemed will unite with the Methodists. Several backsliders were reclaimed.

We have two subscriptions out for building churches at this place and we will build both no doubt; one Methodist, the other Christian.

We have a splendid school here with Prof. L. N. Girod principal and Miss Mattie Major assistant.

There are about seventy-five students in attendance. Prof. Girod has attended school in Hopkinsville and is an old acquaintance of the editor of the South Kentucky. He is a graduate of the Jessopsville College and one of the Lexington Colleges and is a thorough scholar.

Well Kirkmanville is still on fire ground.

Moses Sullivan & West have just completed a splendid tobacco factory which gives us two good factories.

We have two dwellings going up at this time, one of them a hotel which we have stood in need of for some time.

WEAR AND TEAR.

November 29, 1883.

In seems incredible that any citizen of Hopkinsville can for a moment hesitate as to the acceptance of the proposition to build water works, when he remembers the calamitous fire of Oct. 25, 1882, and when he recalls the hour of terror and despair of a week or two ago, when the fate of the town hung trembling in the direction that the wind should blow. It is suggested that water works alone will not quench a fire, and that fire engines and a fire department will also be needed. This has never been denied for a moment, but the latter are almost always useless without the former. A hundred engines and a regiment of firemen could do no good in quenching a fire if there was no water convenient. Both are necessary, and one in comparatively useless without the other. It is amazing that any man with a spark of public spirit should hesitate for a moment to vote for what he knows will contribute so greatly to the general good. We are assured it will not be necessary to increase the ratio of taxation above 1 per cent to enable us to pay for the water works and even if it were necessary, the ingress would be so slight as to be scarcely appreciable. When we remember how much it would add to our comfort in the sense of security from fire, the reduction in insurance (though almost if not quite to pay the \$20,000) the advantages of a plentiful supply of water for sprinkling the streets and flushing gutters, thereby adding so much to the cleanliness and healthfulness of the town, we should stop only to ask ourselves if we are able to pay for this great necessity, comfort and convenience. The question is settled in advance by the assurance that we can pay for it without additional taxation. Let us have water-works by all means. They will be the means of calling into operation a hundred small factories and industries which are now unthought of. In less than a year, after they are built, the old foggies and croakers who now oppose them will be loudest in their praises.

As they now oppose the water-works

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